REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,901.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per Line.
Second do.	½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHESON, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

June 1874.		June 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Pondicherry	20
„ Carwar	13	„ Madras	23
„ Narrakal	16	„ Coconada	29
„ Alleppy	17	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Tuticorin	19	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Colombo	20	„ Gopalpore	July 1
„ Galle	21	„ False Point	2
„ Singapatam	29	Arrives at CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

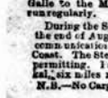
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

I interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, JUSK, MINAB, ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHAMMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

June 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Mahomerah	24
„ Guadur	9	„ Fao	25
„ Muscat	10	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Bahrein	24
„ Linga	14	„ Guadur	29
„ Bushire	16	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Koweit	16	„ Muscat	July 2
„ Fao	17	„ Gwadur	4
„ Busreh	18	„ Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	19	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. NAILOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To Leave 2nd June.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMER'S LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY and on the 1st of the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	36	24	6
Port Said	38	25	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Ghoorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 12 years, free of charge. Children not above 3 years, half fare.

Including Wines. Without food.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT

OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large. They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 79 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London." N.B.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massgon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. HASELWOOD, R.N.R., will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MALWA, (2,983 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. TOMLIN, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shot of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not produced in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

Under instruction from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June 1874, at 2 P.M., the materials of the iron shed in the Dockyard. Deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken on the Lot being knocked down.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing Grey shirtings, T. Cloths, Jacconets, and Dhotis, and other sundry goods.

3 Bales grey Jaconets, 2 bales T. cloth, 3 cases dhotics, 2 cases coloured striped dhotics, 50 pieces Merchant Navy Canvas, of No. 2, 2 cases superior mock jewellery, 1 case best oil painting, pictures, 1 case maugle glasses.

Remaining Goods on account of the Indentor :—

Superior quits of different sizes and colour, 1 case white pique cloth, 1 case Ladies costumes, 1 case Tassoo silk cloth, &c., &c.

By order of the Mortgagee Maghen Mithalal, and on account and risk of Tapidass Shankarlal, the Mortgagor :—

1 diamond earring.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATEEPOORA 3RD STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 5 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, Rajuna Julloo, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sayana Mahadoo Foolmalice :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at 3rd Camateepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 981 9 square yards, which premises, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,586 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, and bounded on the east by the stable of Venkoo Balloo, on the west by the Camateepoora Central Road, on the north by the said Camateepoora Street, and on the south by the sweepers pa

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Ralph Allison and Co., a handsome 4 wheel dog-cart, a handsome Bay Arab Riding Horse, &c. &c.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of Lt. R. Woodcock, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned Property, under instructions from the executors and administrators and executrix and administratrix of the estate of the late Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee Settna, the Mortgagor, and on account and risk of Shapoorjee Cursetjee Settna, the Mortgagee. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a power of sale vested in the said Mr. Manockjee Merwanjee Sett, by the Indenture of Mortgage of the said property executed by Hapoorjee Cursetjee Settna, and dated the 24th day of December 1859.

The property is described as follows :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, erected and built situate in the Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, now in the occupation of the said Shapoorjee Cursetjee Settna, and which said piece of ground measures in length from the front to the rear 29 feet and in breadth including the walls on both sides of the said dwelling house 16 feet 6 inches, and is bounded on the west by Borah Bazaar Street, on the east by a Halalee's passage, and on the south side by a house belonging to one Framjee Nowrojee, and on the north side by a house belonging to one Bomanjee Nowrojee, and which said piece or parcel of ground was assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 575, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 66, and at present assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under No. 71.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd June 1874.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches, Schools, Clubs, | Institutions, Conservatories, Vestibules, | Halls. Corridors, Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (LIMITED), Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongone, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

1867 THREE PRIZE MEDALS ...ELL for the marked special Medal for

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR.

FOR THE JOINT BENEFIT OF

MR. AND MRS. J. R. TAYLOR.

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

THE OCTOROON.

THURSDAY, 4TH JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, ASSISTED BY MESSRS. SIDNEY AND FITZPATRICK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE ..... Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE ..... Rs. 2
STALLS ..... „ 3	PIT ..... „ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co's, where a Plan is now in view. Doors open at half-past 8 ; commence at 9.

FOR FAMILIES ONLY.

FERIDOON,

ONE OF THE BEST EPISODES OF FIRDUSHI TUSHI DRAMATISED FOR THE HINDI THEATRICAL CLUB,

BY

MR. KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI.

The Manager desires it to be known that every precaution will be taken to preserve order in the House.

SATURDAY, 6TH INSTANT.

Tickets to be had at the *Dastar Akhbar* Press.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

A 16-FEET PIT TO SINK.

SPECIFICATION to be seen at the Office of this Paper.

NOTICE.—LOST or MISLAID a RECEIPT, No. 53, for the First Call on 2 Shares in the Madras Spinning and Weaving Company, in the name of CANJE DWARKADAS. Public are hereby warned against dealing therewith. An application for issuing a fresh Receipt is made to the Directors.

STRAYED from WUDWAN, on or about the 1st April 1874, and has not since been heard of, the Assistant Political Agent in charge Jalawar Prant, Kattiawad. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his sorrowing friends, who daily mourn his loss and pray for his speedy return.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—The Undersigned begs to inform the public that he will from this date Use his ADDITIONAL SURNAME, viz., "RAIMUNDO," which has been hitherto used by his family in Goa.

All the Documents, Bills, Letters, &c. so signed are to be recognised.

JOAO MARIANO DE SOUZA RAIMUNDO,

Refreshment Room Keeper of Nandgaon, Bhosawal, and Bodnaira, Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Bhosawal, 1st June 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET, FURNISHED, for six months, a SMALL HOUSE at Upper Colaba. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to [illegible]

WANTED, for a Merchant's Office, a BOOK-KEEPER'S ASSISTANT, must write a fair hand. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply to [illegible] Office of the *Bombay Gazette*. Bombay, 1st June 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold, AND OF A DRURUMBALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

THE NEW PATENT

ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.

Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,

C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of

ELECTRICITY,

as applied to the noble recreation of

BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushions he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the ELECTRIC MARKER and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as pop lar with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and in the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the ELECTRIC MARKERS, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly : meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The MARKERS can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

CALCUTTA.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period they may be agreeable to them. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW.

Col. H. RAMSAY, Commissioner of Kumaon, N.W. Provinces.

Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces.

Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 25s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

SIR,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and the all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, boar the mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Doe WORKS :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTSHIRE, ENGLAND.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited) —NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT (equivalent to Rupees Thirty-five per Share), declared at the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be paid on and after the Second of June 1874, on production of Share Certificates to Shareholders on the Register at this date.

By Order,

GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 21st May 1874.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA.

Maintain in their Show-rooms Stocks of Articles of

INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,

HUMMUM STREET,

BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,

Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, Crosses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD-MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,

Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,

Made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artizans of the *Hoppy Valley*.

TIGER CLAWS.

Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

QUOTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE, COMPANY, AT THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873, IN ADDITION TO THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES, HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF "FRANCIS JOSEPH," UPON THE HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER, PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine Industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1	Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3	Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1	Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1	Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

'WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona ..... Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat ..... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Messrs. Curseljee & Co.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A amphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS.

THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool.

G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay ; or

F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Seabreeze, situated at Small Colaba, St.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 1st JUNE, 1874.

TO-DAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market opened dull, probable sales 10,000 bales, but prices appear to be unchanged, and no American figures of any kind are given. Reuter's closing message of Saturday gives the substance of the report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange on the new crop, viz :—that in the half of the entire area under cotton cultivation there is a decrease in the acreage planted of 6½ per cent. and that half the crop is bad. This report seems to have gone for very little in Liverpool, nor, as far as we can judge, should much importance be attached to it. The decrease in acreage is much less than previous estimates, and may be more than counterbalanced with favourable weather henceforward ; moreover, it is yet much too early to attach importance to reports on the condition of the plants, unless borne out by decidedly adverse advices respecting the weather, which, as far as can be gathered from the meagre news received here, although somewhat unfavourable to commence with, has latterly been all that could be desired.

CONSOLS in London this morning are quoted at 93½ ex-dividend, and Bar Silver at 58 9/16 per ounce.

MONEY and EXCHANGE—In sterling there is still very little doing, and rates are again in favour of sellers. The Banks are still more disposed to buy than sell, and for 6 months' sight bills 1s. 10¾d. to 13/16d. are the quotations. For Credits 1s. 10 15/16d. to 1s. 11d. may be quoted, Documents having been sold at the latter rate. For bills on Calcutta there is still a strong enquiry, but the Exchange Banks decline to draw, and rates are again higher, say for demand 100¾ ; 60 days' sight 99¾.

The Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay to the 30th ultimo, which we publish to-day, shows a more favourable position than at any time since the monetary pressure began four months ago; the Cash Balance being equal to 66½ per cent. of the Liabilities. The alterations during the week in Liabilities are—An increase in the Government Balance of 27¼ lacs ; a decrease in Public Deposits of 6 lacs, and an increase of 1 lac in Cash Credits undrawn. The other side of the account shows :—An increase in Government Securities held of 1 lac ; Cash Credits unaltered ; a decrease of 3¼ lacs in Loans, and 7 lacs in Bills Discounted : and an increase in the Cash Balance of 31¼ lacs. An improvement so material can scarcely fail to induce a further reduction in the official rates of discount at Wednesday's Board Meeting ; in fact, looking at the very easy position of the open market it is a question whether a reduction of two per cent. would bring any fresh accession of business ; loans in the bazaar being obtainable at 6 per cent., whilst the Exchange Banks are able, by drawing on Calcutta, to finance at the equivalent of 4 per cent. per annum. The activity in *Government Paper* continues, and the extent of business is still only restricted by the difficulty of finding sellers. We quote :—Fours Rs. 104½ ; Fours and a half Rs. 105¼ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¾.

In SHARES, speculation is very active, and with the exception of Press Companies, values have again advanced. Bank of Bombays are the subject of strong speculation, the second issue being specially in request. Land shares are also advancing, and Spinning and Weaving scrip is being freely bought as a means of investment. The following are the leading quotation, at the close :—

New Bank of Bombay	805
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	490
National Bank of India	124
Colaba Land Company	1,425
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	130
Mazagon Land Company	975
Apollo Press Company	4,150
Mofussil Press & G. Co.	590
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,560
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,910
Bombay United	1,325
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,775
Great Eastern	1,200
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,435
Manockjee Petit's	1,465
Morarjee Spinning	1,480
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,615
Soonderdas Spinning	1,700
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,150

COTTON has been in very poor request to-day, but a limited demand having been shown for export, and prices in most instances are again Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower in addition to the reduction in sterling cost owing to the decline in Freights and Exchange. Dealers, however, with few exceptions are by no means pressing sellers, an impression having become general amongst them that the new American crop will be a short one and that higher prices will consequently be seen before long. Stocks are being stored very rapidly, and the quantity held in Bombay over the monsoon will probably be considerably larger than last year, but it is questionable whether this is not made up by diminished stocks up-country, the season's production having undoubtedly been pushed forward very rapidly.

FREIGHTS are extremely dull for sailing vessels, £3-17 6 having to-day been done for Liverpool. Steamers for ready loading are firm at £3-6 3 to £3-7-6, but forward much easier rates are obtainable, the Statesman, s. s., having been fixed to arrive at £2-15 per ton.

IMPORTS of all kinds are dull and depressed.

In PIECE Goods there is nothing whatever doing, and prices are to a great extent nominal.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 30th May, compared with the statement issued on 21st May :—

LIABILITIES.	21st May. Rs.	30th May. Rs.
Proprietors, Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs.	50,00,000	
Second issue of ... do. of Rs. 100 do. ... ,,	10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid on Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share ... ,,	12,32,250	
	72,30,375	72,32,250
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	45,86,147	73,69,053
Do. do. at Branches	52,06,264	22,35,746
Other Deposits	1,13,25,937	1,07,32,780
Post Bills	26,253	26,662
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,41,179	4,54,857
Rs.	2,71,06,595	2,93,49,328
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	25,99,029	27,8,238
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	9,73,580	9,76,005
Loans, on Security of do. do.	12,53,411	9,17,830
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,720	2,158
Bills Discounted	1,14,63,412	1,07,76,712
Stamps	5,455	5,498
Dead Stock ... Rs.	5,03,906	
Amount applied in reduction ,,	95,000	
	4,08,906	4,08,906
Bullion	5,473	5,473
Cash Balances with Correspondents	2,29,757	2,56,410
Cash and Currency Notes	1,01,85,352	1,32,92,040
Rs	2,71,06,295	2,93,49,328

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP TRIBUNE, 1,122 tons, Captain C. W. Rayfield, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE BARQUE GOLDEN RUSSET, 408 tons, Captain J. M. Richardson, sailed yesterday for Havre with a cargo of 2,658 bales cotton.

THE S. S. ABBOTSFORD, 949 tons, Captain C. Patterson, sailed yesterday for Port Said via Carwar and the Canal with a cargo of 1,460 bales cotton.

THE SHIP MAGSDEN, 1,234 tons, Captain R. Jones, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,362 bales cotton, 20 bales wool, 1,059 cwts. linseed, and 235 cwts coir yarn.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. CARNAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail and the following passengers :—For Galle—Mr. N. Howard and Mr. Mellican. For Singapore—Mr. R. LeMesurier. For Shanghai—Mr. P. C. Mody. She carried the following cargo :—1,793 chests opium, 1,352 bales cotton, 5 cwts ivory, 104,000 lbs. twist, 2½ cwts. coffee, 51 cwts. sandalwood, 229 cwts. olibanum and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S.S. CALCUTTA, 548 tons, Captain J. Melville, which arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Zanzibar (May 9th) via Aden brought one horse, five deck passengers, and the following cargo :—From Zanzibar—5 bundles specie, 302 bundles ivory, 237 bags cloves. From Aden—77 iron bars, 10 carriage wheels, 67 axles, 53 bundles bolts and screws, 4 packages machinery, 2 carriages, 1 table, 1 cupboard, 2 cases merchandise, and 2 packages furniture.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	Ca'hay (s)	Dundas	China, &c.
	Golden Russet	Richardson	Havre.
	Abbotsf rd (s)	Patterson	Port Said via Carwar.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship Macedon, to Liverpool.
Ship Tribune, Rayfield, to Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer West Stanley, to Liverpool.
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Jane Law, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May. 28 Cassandra (s) ..... Langer ..... Saigon. May 16.
Almora (s) ..... McCallum ..... Bassein, May 24.
Liberator ..... Watson ..... Poorce, May 25.

DEPARTURES.

May. 28 Regalia (s) ....
Hahnemann ....

DAILY IMPORTS—1st JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Wimbledon s, 6 cases sulphuric acid, Mahomedally Lookmanjee.
Arbitrator, s, 746 bundles hoop iron, Soonderdass Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Abbotsford, s, 112 cases papers, Volkart Brothers ; 3 cask, paints, Abdool Hussen Tyebjee ; 5 casks safety fuses M. M. Mady and Co ; 200 barrels cements, Heptoola Allibhoy and Co ; 5 casks safety fuse, Mahomedally Noorbhoy ; 50 cases matches, Abdoollaly Dawoodkhan, 115 cakes copper, Damoder Panachund.
Milford, 490 cases old iron, M. and E. Bazonjee ; 7 casks, lead pipe, Abdoollaly Hussonally ; 57 cases window glass, Nowrojee Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Calypso s, 20 cases beer, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

Isaac Lincoln, 650 cases kerosine oil, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Persia s, 20 cases brandy, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
India s, 146 cases marble slabs, Deschamps and Co.

DAILY EXPORT—1st JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Centurion, 200 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.
Khorasan, 100 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.; 259 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
East, 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 1,502 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co. ; 150 cwts. coir yarn, Heeralal Cassidas.
Jean Ingelow, 345 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Timour, 161½ cwts coir yarn, Luckumsee Velljee ; 57 bales cotton, Seedall Moollall ; 1,800 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 925 bundles galls, Rowchund Manuckchund.
Mahableshwur, 1,550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Lochness, 50 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet and Co.
Jane Law, 1,000 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co.
Ashgrove, 38 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Palermo s, 1:0 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 52 bales cotton, Thackersee Goculdass ; 102 bales cotton, Morarjee Goculdass ; 121 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Cowasjee Mowjee and Co.
Arbitrator s, 15 bales cotton, Corjee Ludha ; 85 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja, 141 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookrog, 51 bales cotton, Khisiram Thalagam, 52 bales cotton, Nuthoo Luckmedass ; 57 bales wool, Kesowjee Toolsidass and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Tharia Topun ; 270 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 2 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co ; 52 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers ; 53 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jahn Mahomed ; 60 bales cotton, Bhimjee Hirjee ; 51 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 29 bales cot on, Canjee Dewjee ; 10 bales cotton and 42 bales wool, Bhimjee Geerdhur ; 62 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy ; 54 bags indicus, Cursondass Nansy ; 94 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co ; 74 bales cotton, Dewjee Bheeraz ; 160 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 32 bales cotton, Mathooradass Chapsee ; 80 bales cotton, Boldewdas Damodur ; 69 bales cotton, H. Vussonjee and V. Dewchund ; 4 bales cotton, E D. Sassoon ; 44 bales cotton, Dewchund Morarjee ; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbat and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ranchordass Vurjeewandas ; 159 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co. ; 630 bundles galls R. Manuckchund.
West Stanley, s, 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 155 bales cotton, Nuthoo Moorarjee ; 820 bales linseed, Dhurumsybhoy Poonjabhoy ; 750 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co. ; 175 bales cotton, D. Terpali & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso, s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co. ; 75 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler and Co. ; 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co

FOR HAVRE

Pembrokeshire, 405 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Caradoc, s, 400 bales cotton, A. Trading Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 920 bales cotton, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FOR VENICE.

Calypso (s), 200 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Cathay s, 50 bales cotton, Amedbhoy Habibbhoy ; 21 cwts. G. horns, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 10 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co. ; 6 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co. ; 19 chests opium, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy ; 18 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 64 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata ; 13 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck ; 9 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. ; 17 chests opium, Hajee Esmail Elias ; 4 chests opium, Goculjee Sungaree ; 9 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co. ; 29 chests opium, Thacursee Sewsamul.

FOR SHANGHAE.

Cathay s, 23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 11 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co. 25 chests opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co ; 28 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co ; 28½ chests opium Tarachund Seteram ; 29 chests opium, Dadabhoy Cowasjee Tata.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 31.

Caird, Surgeon Major, 12th B. N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.
Walsh, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURES—May 30.

Cotton, Captain, 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, to Lucknow.

JUNE 1.

Ross, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 30.)

Mr L K Lawrie, Asst Comr, assumed charge of his duties at Narsinghpur, on the 16th instant.
Capt J A Temple, Judge Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, made over charge of his duties to Capt J W Hogg, Offg Cantonment Mag. on the 16th instant, after noon.
The following temporary transfers are ordered :—
Mr W P Thomas, Asst Conv r of Forests, from the Northern to the Southern Division.
Mr G H Foster, Asst Conv r of Forests, from the Southern to the Northern Division.
Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr C A R Browning, Inspt Genl of Education, Central Provinces, from such date in July next as he may avail himself of it.
Capt J A Temple, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of Seoni, assumed charge of his duties from Mr J W Tawney, Offg Depy Comr, on the 19th instant, after noon.
Subsidiary leave for thirty days is granted to Mr J W Tawney, Offg Depy Comr, Seoni, from the 19th instant, after noon, preparatory to his proceeding to Bombay and obtaining final leave to Europe on medical certificate.
Mr H Hooper, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, P W Dept, Central Provinces, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 13th current.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	June 5	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 3	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 27	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 15	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 5	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, 5	3-30 P.M.	5 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday during the monsoon.
Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 1 and 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.
Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.
Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be used.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 .0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia ...	9 4	9 0

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	5½ P.M.		5½ P.M.
Friday	June 5	Friday	July 17
,,	,, 12	,,	,, 24
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 31
,,	,, 26	,,	Aug. 7
,,	,, 3	,,	,, 14
,,	July 10	,,	,, 21
		,,	,, 28

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, "to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes* ; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports ; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India ; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS : PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS :—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

O'CONNELL.—June, 1st at Malabar Hill, the wife of John O'Connell, Esq., prematur'y, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACKAY—May 28th, at 60, Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta, the wife of D. Mackay, of a daughter.
NORMAN—May 27th, at Balsore, the wife of Thomas Norman, of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1874.

THE paper on Competitive Examinations in the April number of the *Edinburgh Review* appears to be simply an official version of the essay on the same subject published by Dr. Birdwood about two years ago. Perhaps, indeed, we shall not be far from the truth if we suggest that the Doctor came forward to feel the public pulse, and that his sometimes fantastic but always piquant language having served the purpose of spreading abroad the impression that, in the opinion of men familiar with the working of the administration of India, the system of selecting Civil Servants by means of Competitive Examinations is a failure, the plan of reform which has found favour with the leading Anglo-Indians at the India Office, and probably also with the Duke of Argyll and Mr. Grant Duff, is now formally recommended for adoption in the sober pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Lord Salisbury, however, is not the likeliest man in the world to be influenced by an article in the Whig *Review* ; and, though no doubt a strong pressure will be put upon him to induce him to establish a Civil Service College at Oxford—for that is the main purpose of the agitation set on foot by Dr. Birdwood—we doubt if he has the power to make such a change without the authority of Parliament, which assuredly, when the question of the proper mode of choosing men to govern India is once more brought up for discussion, will not limit its view by merely scholastic considerations of the comparative value of different kinds of mental training, but will debate the propriety of introducing such sweeping political changes as the not very far-sighted reformers at the India Office have hitherto scarcely dared to contemplate as within the bounds of possibility. The problem of Indian administration is, in fact, a far wider and more difficult one than the *Edinburgh Review* seems to imagine; and it cannot be solved by the simple expedient of transferring the final education of Civil Servants from the hands of one set of English schoolmasters to those of another set. Even, however, as regards the petty dispute between the friends of open competition as it is at present conducted and the advocates of a scarcely disguised scheme of restriction, we cannot allow that the writer in the *Edinburgh Review* has succeeded in making out his case. One part of his paper, indeed, answers another. The *Reviewer's* chief argument to show that competition is a failure is that "the aim which "it tends to encourage of achieving success by "mediocre performance in a variety of different "subjects, is diametrically opposed to that "held in view at every university and college "in the kingdom, the members of which are, "in consequence, practically disqualified from "taking a share in the competition." He also contrasts the results of the two systems by saying that "excellence in one pursuit is a "much surer proof of mental capacity, and it "is much more difficult to obtain, than a me-"diocre proficiency in several;" and, as the secret of the crammers' success is that they prepare their pupils to obtain a good average number of marks in a variety of subjects instead of extraordinary proficiency in one, it follows that "the cramming system" has "vi-"cious consequences." The object of this argument is, of course, to create a belief that, even as a test of literary merit the present system is unsatisfactory; that not only are public school and university men excluded from the competition, but even of those who compete it is by no means the best who are successful. Yet elsewhere in his article the *Reviewer* expressly admits that the ordinary objections taken to the results of competition in the Indian Civil Service cannot be sustained. "Ex-"ceptional genius," he says, "is not wanted "for the Indian Service so much as a general "level of fair ability. Nor is there any reason "to suppose that on the average there is any "degeneracy of physical power, while it is an "enormous advantage to have excluded the "mental incompetence which was the weak "point of the old system. The new system "provides the needful supply of brains, and "under proper medical scrutiny a sufficient "measure of health and strength will go with "them." This is as much as to say that the intellectual superiority of the new men is unquestionable, while as to their bodily vigour and energy they do not fall below a good English standard. What then has the *Reviewer* to complain of? We will give his answer in his own words, "It is only too notorious that these "examinations as now conducted may and do "give men to the service who are quite out of "place in it, being deficient in some essential "qualities required in rulers of men, especially "of races so quick to appreciate the slight "differences which distinguish one large class "of Englishmen from all the rest, and who are "as much under the personal influence of their "rulers as are the people of India. Some of "the young civilians appointed under the "new system by their deficiency in certain "particulars have brought ridicule on "themselves and discredit on the whole service, "and have thus been the cause of an un-"questionable and yet perfectly needless evil, "and one which moreover admits of easy "remedy." In plain words, then, it is alleged that there are "persons" (as the *Reviewer* in another place calls them) now admitted into the Civil Service who are not gentlemen : and this social disqualification would, it is contended, be readily removed if young men chosen by competition were sent to study in England at a college at which they might acquire good manners and that high sense of honour which ought to distinguish men belonging to "the greatest "service in the world."

It is, then, a social evil which these reformers wish to cure. We are unable, from our own experience, to say what degree of truth there is in the charge brought against the competition-wallahs; and the *Edinburgh Review* ought, we think, to have mentioned specific instances in support of its statement, so as to allow the public to judge whether the charge is well-founded or is based on idle or malicious gossip. But we do not hesitate to say that the whole theory about the tremendous moral influence which a high standard of social refinement enables a man to exert over the natives of India is to a great extent a delusion. Englishmen themselves draw nice distinctions between the social qualifications of one man and another ; but it is difficult to believe that the natives perceive the differences of caste on which their rulers lay so much stress, though they are, of course, quick enough to take their revenge on Englishmen generally by slighting those members of the governing class who are shunned by their own countrymen. For our own part, we have faith in the virtue of race, but not in the virtue of gentility. We have never been able to ascertain what the gentlemanly school of civilians have done for India, beyond nearly destroying the Empire which was built up by the valour of men who as a rule were not gentlemen : and it passes our imagination to conceive what benefits they can confer on the country hereafter. There is a well-known, though rather coarse, story about the two things which Lord Lawrence once said were essential to the government of India ; and history shows that the natives really have no respect for anything but strength of character—that is, for brains and physical force, and that they do not trouble themselves about a man's manners in English society, so long as he treats them in a firm but kindly manner. It may be that this mode of dealing with natives is the sole possession of Englishmen who have been bred at one of those exclusive resorts of the children of wealthy parents which are called public schools, but there is certainly nothing to prove that the natives themselves are of this opinion.

There is, on the other hand, a special danger attaching to the proposal to train all the civilians at one college which the *Reviewer* has completely overlooked. In the very last paragraph of his article he refers, as if by an after-thought, to one mischievous result of the present system of competition. "Open competition," he says, "may produce "independence, but it also generates other "qualities not so admirable. The nominee "civil servant had received his appointment as "an act of favour, and regarded it as a valuable "gift for which he had given no consideration "in return. He entered the service, therefore, "with feelings of gratitude. With the man "who gains his place by competition, on the "other hand, there is often a very plainly mani-"fested feeling to regard the matter as a con-"tract to which one party has contributed a "valuable commodity—his brains, accompanied "by a ready disposition to discover supposed "breaches of the contract, and generally a carp-"ing, discontented habit of mind." We have often pointed out that the result of handing over the Government of India to the members of a close corporation elected by competition has been to give the Civilians an overweening sense of the extent of their own importance, so that many of them sincerely believe they have taken the Government of the country on contract and are entitled to regard the very soil of India as their own property which the people have been created to till for them. This conviction that they have, as it were, bought India at the price of a few years' study for an examination is the fruit of the unnatural system of putting up to auction once a year in London the right of succession to the highest offices in the administration of India. But the *Reviewer's* "plain and simple remedy" is no remedy at all. He would maintain the principle of exclusiveness in all its force, but would send the lucky bidders to college for a few years to acquire a proper *esprit de corps* before coming out to India. The result of such a change would only be to engraft on the intellectual pride of the Civilians in their own achievements the social pride of public school or university men, which often shows itself in a peculiarly offensive form. There are disadvantages as well as advantages in having the members of the governing service of India all trained together. It would not, for instance, be a good thing for the country to have a Civil Service entirely composed of Rugby boys, though no doubt Rugby is a school that any man may be proud of having belonged to. The fact that the service is now recruited annually with men who are drawn from various classes of society and have had various kinds of training is by no means an unmixed evil. But the demoralizing effect on Civilians of belonging to a close corporation is evident, and there is one "plain and simple "remedy" for it, and only one—to abolish the principle of exclusiveness altogether. The Government of this country is now in this peculiar position : it has discouraged independent Englishmen from settling in India, and it has at the same time shrunk from admitting the natives to a fair share in the administration of the country. It consequently has no friends in the community among either Europeans or natives ; it consists simply of a bureaucracy which is everywhere envied or feared, and which is separated by an impassable gulf from the nation it rules. Such a Government can have no hold upon the country ; and, in spite of its formidable appearance of strength, the Indian Empire would hardly survive the first considerable disaster that befell the arms of England in any part of the world. If, then, the Civil Service is to be reformed, let it be reformed in such a way as to destroy, not to strengthen, its exclusive character, and to remove from it the reproach of being the most monstrous anomaly that even the arrogance of a conquering race and class has ever created.

NEVER has a native citizen of Bombay passed away from amongst us whose loss will be so widely regretted as that of Dr. Bhau Daji. For the last twenty-three years he has been constantly before the public, known by everybody, mixing amongst all classes, and everywhere respected. For a Hindoo student he possessed very remarkable qualities for a physician. He imbibed deeply not only European ideas of the medical and surgical art, but European ideas of treatment proper for the sick under all circumstances ; and so great was the faith which all classes and castes of his patients placed in him that his orders were never contested and never lightly set aside. It has always been said to the credit of the late Dr. Bhau that no Hindoo prejudice was ever allowed to interfere with the well-being of his patients. If his reputation was great amongst the natives, he always used that reputation for the highest purposes of his art. We can say of his skill as a surgical operator in the first few years of his practice that it gave promise of great future success ; his courage and coolness were always ready for every emergency. But he soon contracted the sphere of his surgical practice for that of medicine, and for the last ten or twelve years of his life he was nearly wholly engaged in the work of the physician. What success followed him in medical practice is too well known. His great reputation and extensive practice brought him a very large income, such an income as we are entitled to say no native physician in India has ever yet received. If his income was large, however, his heart was large also, and his love of the fine arts unbounded. His style of living was frugal and his habits simple, but in playing the host to men of wealth and position, as well as to illustrious strangers, his generosity was princely. We believe also that his private charities were considerable, and many a wandering wayfarer has been rewarded by the generous Doctor in the most unexpected manner.

We pass lightly over these facts, however, and also the unhappy period of speculation in Bombay when Dr. Bhau lost all he possessed except his house and valuable library. We shall refer to a matter which more interests humanity. It was about the time of his losses by speculation or soon after, that he put forth the intelligence which fixes his name on the page of medical history in connection with the treatment of leprosy. The Doctor announced that he had succeeded in finding a cure for that dreadful and wide-spread disease. And although this so-called "specific" has not fulfilled all that was claimed for it, there is no doubt that in Dr. Bhau's hands the remedy was wonderfully efficacious. In comparatively mild cases and amongst the young the disease seemed to be eradicated ; we say seemed to be, because many of the Doctor's cured cases are yet under observation ; several of the more obstinate and confirmed cases of the disease were ameliorated considerably, and a few did not improve at all. We know that very respectable medical testimony has been offered in respect of the cure of many cases, and we accept that testimony so far as the present state of these patients goes, but on looking broadly over the numerous cases of the disease treated by the doctor we know that our estimate of his "specific" is correct. That he possessed a very valuable medicine for leprosy we will not deny, but we say emphatically it is not a specific for all cases. Much has been said about the secrecy that was observed by Dr. Bhau in regard to the drug or drugs that he employed, and much higher opinion than ours has pronounced it to be unprofessional and unworthy to hold back from the profession the remedies he used. It was said that as Dr. Bhau's medical education was the free gift of Government it was all the more incumbent upon him to lend his aid to advance the curative treatment of disease. On the other hand it is proper to mention that the late Doctor always maintained that he was ready to make known his treatment of leprosy if Government demanded it, and even without that demand being made he was preparing his coloured photographs and letter-press, along with the system of treatment he employed, and when all was ready he intended to publish his work. As these promises were unusually long in their fulfilment we cannot explain the causes of the delay, and now that the Doctor is no more we are left in doubt and conjecture regarding the medicines that were used. Dr. Narayen Daji, the brother of the deceased, is happily still alive, and will probably do all that he can to establish the claims of the late Dr. Bhau as the author of a very valuable system of treatment of leprosy. We can only say that this treatment consisted of an oil, probably containing some vegetable alkaloid in suspense, and of this from five to ten drops were taken morning and evening in milk. A similar oil, probably a weaker one, was used for daily rubbing all over the surface of the body. Very little animal food was allowed ; milk and butter were freely ordered, and scrupulous cleanliness, and free bathing every day, were strictly enjoined. We believe that when Dr. Bhau was suddenly stricken down with paralysis a few months ago he was still vigorously pursuing his work amongst the lepers of Bombay, and we cannot doubt that many a relieved, if not cured, one still lives to bless his memory and to mourn his loss. Before passing from our subject we would point out the lesson of his life. The late Dr.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 30TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¾d.	
Exchang on India	1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank shares	£44 10s.
Chartered Bank shares	£14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£25.
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£36.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	98.
4½ do. do.	98½.
5½ do. do.	102½.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	93½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	94½.
Bar Silver	58 9/16.

The report of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, on an area embracing half the American cotton crop, estimates the decrease of acreage planted at 6½ per cent.; the report also declares that half the crop is bad.

Arrival—Elgin. Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Yeddo.

MR. F. J. COCKBURN has been permitted to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 28th February last.

MR. E. A. PRINSEP has been permitted to resign H. M.'s Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 5th March last.

THE Government of India has given Rs. 40,000 as a grant in aid of the building for the Canning College at Lucknow.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has been pleased to confer upon the Director of State Railways the privilege of private entrée to Government House.

IT is probable, says a Calcutta paper, that Mr. C. Bernard, after being relieved of his present duties in the Famine Department of the Bengal Secretariat, is to be the next Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

IT is said that an appeal will be instituted on behalf of Government in the Sinclair versus Tombs case. Mr. Sinclair also intends, on the other hand, to appeal against the insufficiency of the damages awarded to him, viz., Rs. 3,000.

THE members of the Uncovenanted Service in Lucknow, we are told, are about to establish a swimming bath in that city. More power to them! Here are we in Bombay, with the sea itself on all sides of it, and such a luxury is unknown.

A SUIT has been filed by the Government advocate on behalf of H. M.'s Government against Mr. George Dawson for Rs. 6,500, the alleged value of certain stamp papers recovered from the wreck of the Ethiopia. The case is fixed for the 4th June for settlement of issues.

THE latest improvement to be adopted in Siam is the issue of a Government Gazette, after the model of the *Gazette of India*. Cholera has again broken out badly in the country, and one large firm has given notice that they will give away cholera medicines to all poor applicants.

A BANGALORE paper tells us that on the night of Tuesday last the dwelling-place of a Mahomedan, near the new market, was struck by lightning. Four men and four women were injured; five of them recovered their senses within a quarter of an hour, and the rest had to be carried away for treatment, but did not revive till an hour afterwards.

WE understand that yet another sewage scheme is about to be opened out upon the citizens of Bombay. In the event of Mr. Pedder's scheme being rejected, Dr. Lumsdaine has determined to put forward one which has just been hatched. This scheme in embryo is not altogether new; it was tried in Bombay some time ago to work the Carnac Sunder tanks, and succeeded.

THE Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Mail* says—"The King of Burmah is making very grand preparations for his re-coronation. He is buying diamonds to stud his own, the Queens' and Princess' dresses. It is said that the dress of the Middle Palace Queen's eldest daughter's dress alone will, when it is finished, be worth nearly two lakhs of rupees."

IT is said that in consequence of the pressure of work in connection with the Famine Relief operations, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is likely to prolong his stay at Monghyr, as his head-quarters, for two or three months more. If rumours are to be believed, His Honor's camp will be broken up probably in September next, though Sir Richard himself may visit the Presidency occasionally in the interval.

THE *Delhi Gazette* says that Miss P. A. Brink, M.D., has been obliged to resign the position she held in the mission at Futtehgurh, owing to being unable to work satisfactorily with the missionaries. Miss Brink intends to return at once to America, but our contemporary suggests that she might find a large practice at some of the hill-stations, such as Mussoorie, where there are a number of girls' schools.

THE *Lucknow Times* understands that Thakore Jowahir Sing, the Talookdar of Bussaedih, Seetapoor, who was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, has memorialized the Chief Commissioner for a remission of a part of the above sentence, on the ground of the many services rendered to the State by him during the Mutiny. We are sure, remarks our contemporary, his memorial will meet at the hands of the local Government with the consideration it may deserve.

A VERY sensible suggestion is made by a correspondent of the *Englishman*, viz., that, as at all the London railway termini, boxes inscribed "newspapers, magazines, books, &c., thankfully received for the sick of * * * Hospital," should be set up for the same purpose at such of our large Railway Stations as may have hospitals in their neighbourhood. The correspondent goes even further, and hints that an occasional cheroot, or *any trifle of that sort*, dropped into the boxes, does not come amiss. The suggestion is worthy of consideration, at all events in respect of the books, &c.

IN our issue of the 11th May we gave publicity to a telegram, furnished to the *Friend of India*, to the effect that complaints were being made that the men of the 32nd Pioneers, who have done such excellent service on the Tirhoot Railway, were distressing the inhabitants of the villages in which they were quartered by taking supplies without full or sufficient payment, and that, in consequence, the discipline of a good regiment was imperilled. We have the very best authority for giving a most unqualified denial to this statement. There is not a scintilla of truth in it, and the report is supposed to have emanated from some person instigated by spite. Immediately upon the telegram being made public, enquiries were instituted by Government, and the reply in all cases was that the behaviour of the men had been most exemplary.

"MEDICO," presumably a medical officer employed on Famine relief, writes from Camp Hautnull—wherever that may be—to the *Indian Daily News*, stating that cholera has broken out most virulently at Burrakur and adjoining villages within an area of about fourteen square miles; that the inhabitants are being carried away by threes and fours, and that many are deserting their homes and flying in different directions to escape this dreadful scourge. Native doctors have been set to work to relieve the sufferers, but, with all their exertions, their labour seems to be fruitless. Government rice is daily arriving by rail at Burrakur, and two military officers are stationed there to receive and despatch it to a place called Hijoolie on the bank of the River Damoodah, where dead bodies are to be seen in all directions. The correspondent fears that infection may be carried to other parts by those employed in the transport of grain, and hopes that prompt measures may be adopted to stay the scourge.

PULLMAN'S sleeping cars have been recently introduced on the Midland Railway. Mr. Allport, the General Manager of that line, states that he was induced to recommend their adoption, as he had just travelled 7,000 miles in America in a Pullman's car with comparative ease and positive comfort. The trial trip was made on the 23rd of April between London and Bedford and back. The Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Stafford, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and others were present. The cars are 51 feet 6 inches in length, 8 feet 10 inches in width, and 8 feet 6 inches from floor to roof inside. There are two classes of cars,—the day car or parlour and the drawing-room or sleeping car. The day car is fitted with a lavatory and other conveniences, and at one end are two private compartments. The saloon of the car contains 17 chairs capable of being rotated on a pivot, and of being inclined backwards at any angle, to suit the convenience and comfort of passengers. The sleeping car has two private compartments, each making up three beds for night. The main compartment has by day eight pairs of seats, with a small table between them, four pairs on either side of the carriage. These at night are transformed into eight beds, while eight more beds are developed from the roof. There are also a ladies' dressing-room, lavatory, and other conveniences, as in the day car. The carriages are entered from the ends, and, by means of a prolonged platform, a clear way is kept throughout the whole length of the train. The cars are fitted with the Westinghouse air-brake, which is worked from the engine, and during the trip several stoppages were made at high speed in a remarkably short space of time, and without the least discomfort. One stoppage was made at St. Alban's on the return journey. The last mile before the brakes were put on was accomplished in 53 seconds, the last quarter of a mile being done in 12 seconds, indicating a speed approaching 80 miles an hour. The train was stopped in three seconds from the time of putting on the brake, and without any jar or discomfort being experienced by the passengers.

BOMBAY.

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In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were twelve European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

WEATHER AT AHMEDABAD.—A correspondent states that the heat at Ahmedabad is excessive, but the state of public health was reported to be good.

DACOITY AT DHOLLERA.—A short time ago a robbery was committed at Dhollera. The dacoits have been arrested with property worth about Rs. 5,000 in their possession.

A NEW BARRISTER.—Mr. Purcell, who lately arrived here from England, is a barrister, and will be sworn in as an advocate of the High Court after the termination of the vacation.

THE NAWAB OF PAHLUNPORE.—It is stated that the Nawab of Pahlunpore intends to engage the services of some qualified natives for the purpose of introducing several changes in his territory.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—The native inspector of the Ahmedabad Municipality, who was charged with bribery, has been dismissed from the service the charge against him having been clearly established.

WE understand that the East India Press Company, Limited, is going to put up two new presses at Julgaum to work with the three presses already existing there, making in all five presses for next season.

THE DEWANSHIP OF KUTCH.—A mofussil paper states that Rao Bahadhur Gopalrao Hurry Deshmookh, Judge of the Ahmedabad Small Causes Court, will in all probability be appointed Dewan to the Rao of Kutch.

HEAVY STORM AT DHOOLIA.—A correspondent, writing from Dhoolia on the 29th May, states that on the previous afternoon at about half-past 3 o'clock, there was a heavy storm at Dhoolia accompanied with thunder and lightning.

MARRIAGE OF THE THAKORE OF LIMREE.—The young Thakore of Limree, one of the most intelligent students of the Rajcoomar College, married two wives on Vaisak Vud the 11th. There were nearly 15,000 persons present on the occasion.

ASSAULT.—William McLean, a European, was charged before Mr. P. Ryan, yesterday, with assaulting one Gopal Tatia, a policeman, while in the execution of his duty. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE GAEKWAR AND OTHERS.—We learn from the *Surya Prakash* that the husband of Luxmeebaee has made an application to the authorities at Surat to keep the names of his witnesses secret, in the fear of their being tampered with.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were 282 prisoners in the House of Correction yesterday. Of these, 86 were under sentences from the High Court, 165 from the Magistrates of Police, and 31 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners 64 were Europeans and the remaining 218 were natives.

UNSEAWORTHINESS OF A SHIP.—Seven seamen of the ship Sandringham appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, and complained that the ship was in a leaky state and unsafe to proceed to sea. The magistrate ordered a survey to be made, and appointed Captain Dixon as the surveyer.

ASSAULTING AND RESISTING A POLICE OFFICER.—A Hindoo named Neela Khassa was yesterday charged before Mr. Ryan with assaulting and resisting a native policeman while in the execution of his duty. The charge was clearly established against the prisoner, who was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THREATENING LANGUAGE IN A POLICE COURT.—A Goanese named Antone Pereira was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Whittaker, with using indecent and threatening language in a Police Court. He admitted the offence and was sentenced by Mr. Ryan to pay a fine of Rs. 10, with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—A man named Rahimtoola Moosa, residing in Colsa Mohla, reported to the police that on Sunday morning last, while he and his wife were away from home, a box was removed from their room and subsequently found in an adjacent gully, the staple having been wrenched off and three currency notes for ten rupees each and seven rupees in cash abstracted. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

OBSTRUCTING THE TRAMWAY LINE.—A Persian Parsee lad, aged about ten years, by name Rustom Khurshro, was yesterday charged at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, with being guilty of an act calculated to obstruct the carriages used by the grantees of the Tramway on Sunday. The boy was arrested while in the act of placing stones on the rail on the Cruickshank Road. The boy pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate warned him to be careful in future and fined him ten rupees.

THE SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON THE TRAMWAY LINE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, Acting Senior Magistrate, John Carr, the driver of Tramway car No. 13, and Dhondoo Raghoojee, the cartman, were each charged with driving a vehicle on the 20th May in a manner so negligently as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others and thereby injuring a Parsee by name Framjee Jamsetjee. The case was postponed to the 8th inst. on account of the injured man being laid up in the Jamsetjee Hospital. The cartman was remanded to jail, and the prisoner Carr was admitted to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 2,000 and two sureties in Rs. 1,000 each.

ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED WOMAN.—A Hindoo named Ramjee bin Kerojee yesterday appeared before Mr. Patrick Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, and laid the following information:—"I am a mason working at Dongree, and live at Wadachee Gadee with my elder brother, Luxmon Kerojee. I know one Tatia Lockhundia, who belongs to my caste. Some time ago he came to my house as a guest and remained with us for two days. I have a wife named Crushnee. On Thursday morning, the 20th May last, she went out to work as usual. On the same day Tatia Lockhundia also left my place. I did not suspect any thing then. In the evening of the same day, when I found that my wife did not return home, I went out in search of her, when to my amazement I learned, at the Carnac Bunder, that she had left that morning by steamer with Tatia for Panwell. Under these circumstances I charge Tatia with enticing away a married woman, and pray that a warrant be issued and that he may be arrested and dealt with according to law. From information I have received I believe that Tatia is about to leave Panwell with my wife for some place in the Southern Maratha Country." The magistrate granted a warrant as prayed for.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S COMPANY.

WHEN Mrs. Lewis's company were in Bombay one of the most successful performances they gave was "The Octoroon." Miss Carry George, Mr. Lawrence, and Mr. Taylor were each conspicuously good performers in the play. Mr. Taylor especially was admirable, and often as we have seen him since, we do not think he has a better character in his *repertoire* than *Uncle Pete*, the old negro. We are glad to notice that to-morrow evening Miss Carry George will put the "Octoroon" on the boards, and with herself as *Zoe*, Mr. Lawrence as *Salem Scudder*, and Mr. Taylor as *Old Pete*, we are sure the performance will be very successful from an artistic point of view. It remains with the public to say whether it shall be the same from a pecuniary point of view.

A BURRA KHANNA AND ITS RESULT.

THE hamal at Messrs. King, King and Co.'s, it seems, invited a large party of brother hamals and butlers to a dinner party at his masters' office premises on Saturday night. The knights of the napkin met and did full justice to the hamal's hospitality, and perhaps to his masters' too. They broke up at an early hour, somewhat elevated, it would seem, for on leaving the office they were so noisy that the sepoy outside remonstrated with them and tried to soothe them: it was useless, the spirit of the "Suraties" was up: they were no longer "boys;" the *spirit* of their masters was within them: they would be sahib logue for once in their lives. Fired with this determination, they rushed at the sepoy and so belaboured him that he became insensible. Then what did they do? run and hide?—No; they quietly carried the sepoy into the office and locked him up. The other sepoys on duty around missed their comrade, searched for him high and low, but there was no sign, no trace of him. What could have happened to him? had the evil one carried him off? they had often heard of similar things; their fathers had told them of it; it must be true. Just then a window was stealthily opened in the office, a head peeped out to see if the street was clear, a suspicion crossed the minds of the sepoys outside that everything was not as it ought to be inside the office. Inspired with this thought they forced their way into the office and there found their comrade at the back of it. A number of the convivial "boys" were arrested and safely lodged in chowkey. On Sunday morning there was a great commotion among the sahib logue in the Fort and elsewhere; their boys were not to be found; no chota hazree; some had overslept themselves; what could the matter be? Happy thought! To the police they must go, and there they learned the sad tale—a drop too much had done it all. One sahib in particular attracted the attention of the others. He had a burra khana, and what would he do without his boy? he said to the police officer; could he not bail him? What would his burra khana end in? But the policeman would not relent, he was inflexible; the saheb went off—muttering what the d—— shall I do? the d——d brute, &c., &c., &c.

Now, of course this tale must have a moral; for a tale without a moral is probably as bad as home without a mother;" well, yesterday twenty-five hamals were placed before the Acting Third Magistrate, charged with being drunk and disorderly in a public place on Saturday night, and ten out of this number were also charged with assaulting and resisting the police in the execution of their duty at the same time and place. It appears that the policeman who was assaulted, named Dhoodoo Suntoo, has been disabled and lies in hospital.

After hearing the case the magistrate fined fifteen of the men one rupee each, and ten were admitted to bail in their own recognizances of Rs. 50 each. The further hearing of the case has been postponed.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

May—1874.	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—							
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	In. 29·718	In. 29·717	In. 29·717	In. 29·728	In. 29·733	In. 29·728	In. 29.761
Temperature of the Air	° 86·5	° 86·8	° 87·0	° 85·8	° 86·2	° 86·4	° 86·7
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·2	79·1	79·9	79·3	78·8	79·0	78·9
Dew Point	75·3	76·4	77·5	76·7	76·1	76·4	76·1
Relative Humidity of Air	0·638	0·718	0·759	0·721	0·721	0.726	0·711
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·4	3·8	2·4	3·8	5·4	5·2	4·4
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	90·4	91·2	90·8	91·0	90·1	89·9	90·4
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	82·0	82·7	82·5	82·0	82·3	82·3	82·5
General Direction of Wind	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 239	Miles. 260	Miles. 275	Miles. 224	Miles. 176	Miles. 2 8	Miles. 101
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0.00

(a) WSW, W, WSW, SW.
(b) SSW, SW, S2W, SW, WSW, SW, SSW.
(c) SSW, S, SSW, WSW, SW.
(d) SW, SSW, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
(e) WSW, W, WSW.
(f) W, WSW, WNW, W.
(g) W, WNW, W, WSW, W.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—1st JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st June, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.

Via Suez, 1st June, 1 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 34 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 31st May, 5-35 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Via Turkey, 31st May, 5-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 38 hours 39 minutes.

Via Suez, 1st June, 8-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 8 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Amoor, 1st June, 10-30 A.M. Time in transit, 2 hours 35 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 31st May to 8 P.M. of the 1st June is as follows:—

	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	7 37	0 7
„ Kurrachee	1 10	0 9
„ Madras	0 21	0 3

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 1st June, 4 P.M.—Weather clear, wind north thermometer 86, rainfall 25 cents.

CALICUT, 1st June, 5-55 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. by S., thermometer 83, barometer 29·94.

MANGALORE, 1st June, 10-15 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-east-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·83 rainfall 21 cents.

TUTICORIN, 1st June, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·79.

VISCOORLA, 1st June, 6 P.M.—Weather clear, wind mild, thermometer 88.

INDIAN NEWS.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE LATE RAINS.—The heavy shower of rain on Tuesday night has caused many tanks in the town to overflow and the roads in the vicinity impassible in consequence. A number of houses and compound walls have fallen, but no accidents have happened. The roads are fearfully cut up. It is said by the natives that such heavy rain and loud claps of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning have not been known here for the past fifteen years.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH-WEST LINE OF THE MADRAS RAILWAY.—We learn that a bridge near Vaniembady and about eleven miles from the Jollarapett Junction has been washed away, evidently owing to the effects of the late heavy rain that is reported to have fallen up-country. In consequence of this accident, the train which ought to have arrived from Beypore and Metapolliem at six o'clock yesterday morning, did not come in until five minutes after two o'clock P.M. of the same day. Three other trains were also delayed, one of which, we are informed, was a special train. A temporary bridge has, it appears, been constructed, and about three hundred coolies are engaged in repairing the damage. It is unfortunate that the accident did not occur on the Madras side of Arconum, otherwise the delivery of the English mail, which is due this day, would no doubt have been delayed.—*Madras Times.*

FIRE AT THE REVENUE SURVEY OFFICE.—At about half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm was raised, that a fire had broken out at the Chepauk Palace. The thatch covering the photographic room of the Revenue Survey Office caught fire, and smoke was observed to issue from the roof. Prompt measures were taken to put out the fire, a result which was successfully accomplished by the subordinates in the adjoining offices. It appears that on the previous morning a fire was lit with the view to prepare certain chemicals, but the cooly in charge, after completing his task, extinguished, as he thought, the fire and placed the burnt charcoal on one side near the thatch. It is supposed that the latent fire in the charcoal was not really extinct, and that the wind, which was high yesterday, raised a flame, that caught the thatch. Immediately it was known at the fort that a part of the Chepauk Palace was on fire, a force under the command of the Brigade Major was collected, and marched to the scene. Fire engines from the Arsenal and others belonging to the Municipality and to the police soon arrived in the Chepauk grounds, but the fire had been put out before they came, and their services were not required.—*Madras Mail.*

PURCHASING REGIMENTAL NECESSARIES.—A native female was arraigned before Major Mottet at the Bangalore Police Court on Wednesday last, charged with purchasing a white blanket from a man of the C Battery 9th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery. The blanket was served out to the man on his coming out to this country, and it formed a part of his regimental clothing. On the 23rd instant he took the blanket out of barracks and sold it to the prisoner for two rupees and twelve annas, assuring her that she would not get into trouble by purchasing it, as the article was his own property. The prisoner's defence was that on the assurance given that she would not get into trouble she purchased the blanket, and was not aware that it was Government property. His worship remarked that the blanket in its present state was worth five rupees, and the very fact of the prisoner having purchased it at a lower figure and the article bearing a Government stamp showed that she was guilty. If the prisoner had purchased it in another place, it would have been a different matter; but in a place like Bangalore, it is, he proceeded to say, well known that persons are prohibited from purchasing regimental clothing, and those who violate this rule are severely punished. Under the circumstances that the prisoner bought the blanket on the assurance given by the man that she would not get into trouble, the Court would pass a lenient sentence. The prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of five rupees.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

DISASTROUS FIRE AT MANDALAY.—A fire of considerable magnitude occurred on the afternoon of Sunday the 3rd May. Some Burmese on the Magyee Bizzay road were making buttered rice, and the oil or butter taking fire, and before they could do a hand's turn the house was in a blaze. There was then a westerly blowing, and the whole of the street went in a few minutes. When it reached the end of the road it turned south, and the whole of the Myowon's compound in a short space of time was a mass of smoking cinders. After it had go a little south, the fire leaped on the other side of the road, and ran east and north. Mr. De Facien's house was burnt to the ground. Mr. Andreino and the other Italian gentlemen remained in their respective pucka houses all the time the fire was raging round them. It continued with a strong south wind to burn till it reached the Allowee road, when the wind changed and it abated. Such a large fire has not taken place for a long time. There were two fires previous, and one subsequent to this, but they were not to be compared to this in magnitude. It is said that nearly 2,000 houses were burnt. The whole east side of the Christian quarter called *Bayingyee Tun* was burnt while the west side with the Church and Convent escaped. The school which was on the east miraculously escaped. After the fire every street exposed the roasted carcases of pigs, dogs, goats, horses and fowls. Happy to say only one life was lost. A man oppressed with the heat and smoke tried to cross the city moat, but whether from cramp or fatigue he sank and was drowned.—*Rangoon Mail.*

SUB-TANTIAL RECOGNITION OF SERVICES.—It gives us much pleasure to record that the gallant Colonel of H. M.'s 18th Hussars, accompanied by some officers of his regiment, called on Mr. A Cooper Abbs, the learned attorney of the High Court of Madras now practising at this station, at his residence of Stonyhurst, and presented him with a very handsome and richly chased solid silver tea set, with the following inscription engraved thereon:—

PRESENTED TO
A. COOPER ABBS, Esq.,
BY THE 18TH HUSSARS
As a token of their gratitutude for the valuable services rendered by him to their Comrades.
15th May 1874.

Mr. Abbs, when he heard of the charge against the men of the 18th Hussars, volunteered his services to defend them, from nothing but love of his countrymen. He attended the court of the Bangalore cantonment town magistrate day after day. He mastered the whole case. He worked earnestly and diligently for the sole purpose of seeing justice done to five of his countrymen who were in jeopardy of their lives. He also undertook their defence at Madras, at the High Court of Judicature there, and continued to labour during eight whole days of tedious trial; and it was owing to his indefatigable and talented labour and exertions, as well as to the very able assistance he obtained from counsel (Mr. J. Miller), that he was amply awarded by the entire acquittal of the men who were subjected to the most scrutinizing investigation, and who were found by a very respectable jury, educated Englishmen and natives of India, to be *not guilty*. Mr. Abbs is a promising young gentleman of acknowledged talent and forensic ability. He is an attorney of the High Court of Chancery and of the Queen's Bench in England, and we not only congratulate him on the handsome recognition he has received from one of the crack regiments of Her Majesty's army, but also wish him all the success in his future career which his advent among us, as a member of the Mysore bar, has ushered in, with respect to the Hussars' case.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

OUR readers may remember that last year a little sensation was caused by an inmate of the local Military Prison volunteering a somewhat elaborate statement to the effect that he was a participator in the Waterloo Bridge tragedy, which to this day remains involved in mystery. The allegations of the man proved, we believe, illusionary, and his death shortly afterwards stayed further inquiries.

Now another instance very similar has cropped up. A prisoner belonging to H. M.'s 40th Foot, of bad character and short service, who enlisted in December 1870, states that, in February 1869, he murdered in the vicinity of London a young woman, first knocking her down, and then severing her head from the body; the latter was left where it fell, but the head was thrown into an adjoining pond. The sworn statement of the man is so full of discrepancies and so contradictory in other respects, that it is presumable either the man is labouring under a delusion, or else designs to concoct a somewhat plausible narrative tending to give him consequence among his fellows. His father is said to be a scene-painter and stage manager at one of the minor London theatres, and is a house owner; the son, who calls himself murderer, was for several years in the employ of Deacon & Co., a firm of wine merchants, in Scotland-Yard, London. The military authorities are doing all that is requisite towards elucidating the mystery, and as the man himself has to leave for England during the next trooping season, it must be said that we can hardly perceive why he should be

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

QUATRE-VINGT-TREIZE.*

(*Spectator.*)

So much has been written of late years on Victor Hugo, that it is superfluous to call attention to his past works before examining his new book. The three volumes now before us constitute the first part of a great work, and bear the title, *The Civil War*. After an introductory chapter, in which a starving widow, Michelle Flechard, is found in a wood by the Batallion du Bonnet Rouge, and her three children adopted by it, the story commences with the sailing of the English corvette 'Claymore,' manned by a French crew, at sunset on the 1st of June, 1793. Just before her departure, a mysterious old man, in the costume of a Breton peasant, comes on board. Golambre, the secret agent of the Princes, carried his portmanteau, and an hour later wrote to inform the Comte d'Artois that the corvette had left. Four days previously a despatch in the same handwriting had warned the representative of the Convention with the Republican Army along the coast of Cherburg of the designs of the 'Claymore.'

The wind was favourable to the corvette, but the sea became heavy as the night wore on. The name of th stranger was known only to the captain, Comte Boisberthelot, and to his second Officer. Before retiring to his cabin, he reminded them of the necessity of keeping the secret. "For my part," continued he, "were I in the face of death, I would not reveal it." All at once a fearful noise was heard. One of the corronades had got loose. Under the hands of Victor Hugo, this cannon seems to become an animated monster, endowed with a sort of demoniacal power. The ravages made by it, the consternation and helplessness of the crew, the grim form of the old passenger gazing on the devastation, the heroism of the gunner, whose neglect was the cause of all, and who ultimately secures the cannon, are described with matchless vividness. The vessel proved to be damaged beyond repair. The captain asked his passenger whether he does not think something due to the gunner. "I think there is," answers he, fastens the Cross of St. Louis on the jacket of the sailor, and then says, "Now let this man be shot . . . . . no fault is reparable." The sentence was immediately carried out. "La Vendee has found a head," said Boisberthelot in a low voice to his lieutenant. When the morning dawned, the corvette found herself placed between eight French vessels and a dangerous reef. "It is our duty to die," said the captain to his passenger, "it is yours to live," and he asked if any one would volunteer to row the strange gentleman to land.

A sailor stepped forward and said, "I will." A boat was lowered, and soon disappeared. After a heroic struggle, the 'Claymore' went down unconquered. When the boat reached safe water the passenger's danger began. The sailor was the gunner's brother, and told his companion he would kill him. "As you please," answered the other; "but you owe me a priest, for I gave one to your brother. This is the starting-point of a speech which crushed by its eloquence the simple mind of the listener, and deserves to be quoted as one of the examples of that kind of oratorical power of which the speech of Mark Antony remains the unrivalled model. At the end of it the sailor—Halmalo is his name,—convinced that if he killed the man before him he would ruin the cause of Vendee, France, and God, and condemn his own soul to hell, throws away his pistol, and falling on his knees, exclaims, "You speak like the good God. Order; I will obey." On the evening of the second day they landed. The stranger gave Halmalo messages to the chiefs of La Vendee, and ultimately told him to go to a castle called La Tourgue. The sailor knew it; it was the family-seat of his lord; and he remembered there was a secret passage between the neighbouring forest and the tower. His companion told him that in this he was mistaken; and as the sailor goes away he is promised that, if he does well, he shall receive the Cross of St. Louis, if he fails, he shall be shot like his brother.

The mysterious stillness of the evening influences even the stern man who gazes on it, and climbing a neighbouring hill, he pensively observes the scene. Here there is a wonderful description of how he saw the tocsin rung without hearing it, and notices a proclamation announcing that a price had been set on the head of the Marquis de Lantenac, Vicomte de Fontenay, Prince Breton. The fast-falling darkness prevented his reading the name appended to this document. He instantly goes down the hill, and a beggar-man salutes him as the Marquis de Lantenac. This man's name is Tellmarch. He is a subordinate character in the work before us, but he is one of the most correctly drawn figures in it, and is not unlikely to play a greater part in the future volumes of Victor Hugo. Lantenac was on his way to the farm of l'Herbe-en-Pail. Tellmarch told him the Republicans occupied it, and gave him shelter for the night in his underground abode. "I save you, Monseigneur," he says, "on condition that you do not come here to do harm." "I come here to do good," answers the other. At day-break the Marquis left the beggar's lodging. The first object which met his eyes was the proclamation. It was signed "Gauvain." He went into a wood, murmuring that name. Soon afterwards he saw a body of armed men entering it, and heard his name shouted. He gave himself up for lost, and offered his breast to their bullets, but they fell on their knees before him. They were Vendeans, who saluted their chief. They had burnt l'Herbe-en-Pail, and now asked Lantenac what they should do with their prisoners. "Shoot them," he replied. "They are eighty." "Shoot them all." "There are two women." "Shoot them too." "There are three children." "Bring them along, we'll see what we will do with them." And then he rode off at the head of his armed peasantry. When Tellmarch went to what had been the homestead, he found the bodies of its owners, with those of the soldiers and the women, one of whom was the mother of the three children. She was not quite dead. A peasant told him that all this was the doing of Lantenac. Tellmarch growled between his teeth: "Si j'avais su."

We are now taken to Paris, and a favourite of the people Cimourdain, is introduced. He had been a parish priest in a village, and tutor in a noble family; then he had inherited a little fortune, and so become free. As a priest he had chanced to keep his vows, but science had destroyed his faith. Forbidden to love, he had begun to hate; 'so found him ready. He had become a member of the reunion called De l'Evechè, which terrified the Convention, was more extreme than the Commune, and frightened Marat. He had in him the Absolute. He once sucked the abscess of a poor man in the Hotel-Dieu, declaring that he would not have done it for the King. He was an impeccable, who thought himself infallible. He was not allowed to found a family, so he adopted his country; he was refused a wife, and he espoused humanity. But in the significant words of Victor Hugo himself, "*Cette plenitude enorme, un fond c'est le vide.*" Yet this stern Jacobin had one human weakness, he passionately loved his pupil.

Robespierre, Marat, and Danton meet in the Cafe of the Rue du Paon. The endeavour to characterise them by their conversation is a failure. There is indeed in the language of Danton brutal violence, in that of Robespierre priggish cruelty, in that of Marat savage thirst for blood, but there is no serious attempt to analyse or even to indicate the subtler motives of these sinister men. They are occupied with La Vendee. Cimourdain, suddenly introduced among these historical figures, pronounces himself for the utter destruction of La Vendee. He starts when he hears that Lantenac is at the head of the insurrection. He had known him well, having been his parish priest. He was then made Commissioner of the Committee of Public Safety to the army in La Vendee, promising to show no mercy, and even to shoot or have guillotined the Republican commander, should he show any. After having thus commited himself, he is told that the name of this officer is Gauvain. He turns pale, but when asked by Marat whether he still accepts the office, he answers, "I have done so."

The Convention is described in the first part of the second volume. This Assembly is for Victor Hugo perhaps the culminating point of history; his description of it is, nevertheless, rather a series of anecdotes and sketches than a finished historical picture. The men of the Mountain, the Girondins, the Feuillants, the Cordeliers, the Moderates, the Terroriste, the giants and the dwarfs of the Revolution, are exhibited like figures in a magic-lantern. According to the author, this great catastrophe was brought about by fate. Events dictate, men subscribe. "The 14th of July is signed Camille Desmoulins, the 10th of August Danton, the 2nd of September Marat, the 21st of September Gregoire, the 21st of January Robespierre." (Vol. ii, p. 58.) We agree with him when he says that whenever the name of the Convention is pronounced, historians and philosophers pause and reflect, "Impossible de ne pas etre attentif a ce grand passage d'ombres," (Vol. ii., p. 61.) Marat appears in the lobby. It is the day after the meeting of the Rue due Paon. Here, as there, men are talking of La Vendee. He confides to some friends that Cimourdain has been sent to watch Gauvain; it is necessary to guard against treachery in the nobleman, treason in the priest. A *ci-devant* Marquis remarks that were death called into the convenant, the result would be sure. "I have come here for that purpose," Marat replies, and the next day a proclamation was issued decreeing death to any one who should connive at the escape of Royalist prisoners.

We are now carried back to La Vendee. The poet loves the classical ground of his epos. With all the exuberance of his fancy, astounding knowledge of teachnical detail, and peculiar correctness of expression, he describes the rocks, ravines, and thickets of the wild woods of western France, contrasts the spirit of La Vendee with that of the Convention, and insists that in order to understand the civil war, one must bear in mind the differences between those who raged against institutions that were waxing old, who dreamed of a golden age to come, and thought that they could reach it by one great spasmodic effort, and "the peculiar barbarian, with his light eyes and his long hair, who spoke a dead language, which means living with one's thoughts in the grave, who believed in the Blessed Virgin and in the White Lady," who was as reverent before the great mysterious stone on the heath as he was before the altar, and who loved his kings, his masters, and his priests. Victor Hugo carefully distinguishes between the war of the forest and the war of the hedge-row, the Little from the Great Vendee. The Little Vendee, he tells us, was naive, the Great corr

HAPPY ACCIDENTS.

(Chambers's Journal.)

When little Miss Hewett fell into the Thames from the window of her father's house on London Bridge, the accident was a happy one for the plucky apprentice who took a header, and saved the baby heiress from drowning; for, in grateful guerdon of the lad's ready ...re, when, in due time, baby developed into a ... maiden, Sir William would listen to no wealthier ... vowing that he who had saved the lass from ... should possess her for life; and the damsel being ... same mind, Edward Osborne married the ...ster of the merchant prince, and lived happy ...afterwards. That well rewarded dive was a com...place act of devotion beside that by which a page ... proved his love for his master, thanks to the pecu...method of cure adopted by the physician of Wil... of Orange, when the small-pox threatened to bring ...prince's life to an end. Nothing, the doctor said, ...d save the patient, unless some healthy young man ...ame his bed-fellow, and, by infolding him closely ...his arms, should impart sufficient heat to his body to force the obstinate disease to break out. Willam's page, Bentinck, volunteered for the dangerous office. The experiment succeded, and the faithful youth escaped unharmed, to share his master's rising fortunes, became prime-minister of England, and found a ducal house in the land of his adoption. Little did the City apothecary dream, when he offered to drive Lord Bute to the cricket-match on Moulsey Hurst, that he was giving his country neighbour a lift in a double sense. Frederick, Prince of Wales, was a spectator at the match, and to amuse him while the players were waiting for the rain to give over, a rubber of whist was proposed. Noblemen being scarce, there was a difficulty as to making up the set, until some one remembered having seen Lord Bute on the ground. He was found, and asked to join the royal party; and having played his cards so well, when the game was over, the prince invited him to Kew. Their acquaintanceship soon ripened into friendship, and erelong the Scottish earl was all in all at Leicester House; adviser-in-chief to host and hostess, and director of the education of their son, the heir to the throne. With George III.'s accession came rapid advancement; from privy-councillor to secretary of state, from secretary of state to premier; honours the best abused minister of his time might never have held but for taking a hand at whist on a rainy morning.

Strolling across the fields near Sayes Court Evelyn came upon a dismal-looking house, and, peeping in at a window, saw a young man busy wood-carving Slipping inside, he beheld 'such a work as for curiosity of handling, drawing, and studious exactness,' surpassed anything of the kind he had yet seen. Evelyn told the king of his find; and obtaining employment for the genious he had so unexpectedly unearthed, started Grinling Gibbons on the road to fame and fortune. Sherwin the engraver might have ended his days as a chopper of wood, if he had not been called into Mr. Mitford's drawing-room to receive some orders while the pound ladies were amusing themselves drawing. Seeing his wood-cutter taking earnest note of what the fair artists were about, Mr. Mitford asked if he could do anything that way. Sherwin said he did not know that he could, but he should like to try. Paper and pencil were placed in his hands; and, spite of his stiff and callous fingers, he produced a drawing that astonished all present, and which, being presented to the Society of Arts, gained the untaught draughtsman the Society's silver medal. Thus encouraged, Sherwin betook himself to town, exchanged the axe for the burin, and won for himself a name in the world of art. Sharp the painter owed the favour he enjoyed at court to an odd misadventure. It was the custom for the royal attendants, when the king passed along the lobbies of the palace, to clear the way by crying out: 'Sharp, sharp, look sharp!' This cry reaching Sharp's ears as he was preparing colours in a room in the palace, he, thinking he was called, rushed out to meet the impatient caller, and coming into collision with His Majesty, the painter measured his length upon the floor. From that time George III. lost no opportunity of pushing the fortunes of the artist so strangely introduced to his notice. Sharp rose through his own fall. Halil Pasha was indebted for his rise in the world to such an everyday occurrence as the upsetting of a lamp. He happened to be doing some tinman's work in the apartment of the Sultana Validé, when that lady knocked down a much-prized French lamp, to the utter derangement of its internal economy. Despairing of finding any mechanic in Constantinople capable of repairing the damages, the Sultana proposed sending it to Paris; whereupon the young tinman offered to try his skill, and succeeded in putting the lamp in good order again. The pleased owner recommended him to her son, the Sultan; and he, after testing the capacity of the Sultana's protégé in various ways, ultimately appointed him to the office of Grand-master of Artillery; an appointment Halil Pasha justified by inventing a new cartridge, improving the armament of the forces, and completing the defences of the Dardanelles. Greater things still were expected of him; but as an accident brought him to the front, so an accident brought his career to an abrupt close, and deprived the Porte of an able servant.

Wallenstein the magnificent, the self-absorded captain, who never lost but one battle, might have remained a fool all his life, had not his brain been started into activity by his head trying conclusions with the pavement. Mabillon was little better than an idiot until he fractured his skull, in descending a stone staircase without using his feet. Foote, if his powers were not developed by an accident, was enabled to turn his wit and mimic talent to more profitable purpose through losing a leg by falling from his horse when riding in the Duke of York's company; that obtained him his Haymarket patent, bringing him years of prosperity, a prosperity that might have been lifelong could he have steered clear of offending a revengeful woman. By a much slighter mishap than the breaking of a limb, the stage lost a good actor, but the theatre's loss was the world's gain. We have reason to be thankful that a cold in the head prevented Charles Dickens keeping his appointment with the Covent Garden manager and compelled him to postpone giving them a taste of his histrionic quality till another season. Then, says he, 'I made a great splash in the Gallery; The *Chronicle* opened to me. I had a distinction in the little world of the newspaper, which made me like it; began to write! didn't want money; had never thought of the stage but as a means of getting it; gradually left of turning my thoughts that way; and never resumed the idea. See how near I may have been to another sort of life!' See how near we all may have been, but for that cold, to never knowing Pickwick, Old Weller, and irrepressible Sam, Captain Cuttle, Dick Swiveller, Micawber, and the host of friends whose names are familiar in our mouths as household words! To such a trivial accident do they owe their being; just as the red-skinned heroes of Fenimore Cooper would never have been heard of but for their creator's being wearied out of all patience by a dull novel, until throwing it down in disgust, he exclaimed 'I could do better than this myself!' and setting to work, did it. Thorwaldsen would have gone back to Denmark a disappointed man—perhaps forsworn the sculptor's art—if a flaw in his passport had not obliged him much against his will to stay twenty-four hours longer in Rome. Before the twenty-four hours had passed away, Mr. Hope had walked into the studio, admired the Jason, and commissioned the despairing Dane to execute it in marble. Thorwaldsen's boxes were unpacked again; and from that time he never knew what it was to be idle for want of work to be done.

The cracking of a picture placed in the sunshine set Van Eyck experimenting to produce a varnish that would dry in the shade; he found what he sought, and found beside that by mixing it with his colours, they acquired greater force and brilliancy, and required no subsequent varnishing; and so came about the discovery, or re-discovery of the art of painting in oil. Mezzotinto owed its invention by Prince Rupert to the simple accident of a sentry's gun-barrel being rusted by the dew. Henry Schanward, a Nuremberg glass-cutter, happened to let some aqua-fortis fall upon his spectacles, and noticed the glass was corroded and softened where the aquafortis had touched it. Taking the hint, he made a liquid accordingly, drew some figures upon a piece of glass, covered them with varnish, and applied his corroding fluid, cut away the glass around his drawing, so that when he removed the varnish, the figures appeared raised upon a dark ground; and etching upon glass was added to the ornamental arts. Alois Senefelder, playwright and actor, thinking it possible to etch upon stone in lieu of copper, polished a slab for the purpose. He was disturbed by his mother coming into his small laboratory with a request that he would jot down her list of things for the wash, as the woman was waiting to take the basket away. There being neither paper nor ink handy, Senefelder scribbled the items on his stone with his etching preparation, that he might copy them at his leisure. Some time afterwards, when about to clean the stone, he thought he might as well see what would be the affect of biting the stone with aqua-fortis, and in a few minutes saw the writing standing out in relief. Taking up a pelt-ball charged with printing-ink, he inked the stone, took off a few impressions upon paper, and he had invented lithography. The pelt-ball used by Senefelder was long indispensable in a printing-office. A Salopian printer, in a hurry to get on with a job, could not find his ball, and inked the form with a piece of soft glue that had fallen out of the glue-pot; with such excellent results, that he thenceforth discarded the pelt-ball altogether, and by adding treacle to the glue, to keep it from hardening, hit upon the composition of which printers' rollers have ever since been made.

Three very different discoveries are recorded to have resulted from the unintentional application of intense heat. Pliny attributes the discovery of glass to some merchants travelling with nitre, who, stopping on the banks of a river to take a meal, were at a loss for stones to rest their kettles upon. Putting them upon pieces of nitre, they kindled their fires; the nitre, dissolved by the heat, mixed with the sand, and the merchants were astonished to see a transparent matter flowing over the ground, which was nothing else but glass. Charles Goodyear had for years experimented in vain hoping to deprive india-rubber of its susceptibility to the action of heat and cold. Conversing with a friend on the subject, he emphasised an assertion by flinging a piece of sulphurred rubber across the room. It lighted upon the stove; and when he picked it up, a few days aftewards, he found the intense heat to which it had been subjected had conferred upon the india-rubber just the quality he had so long striven to impart to it. According to some, he stumbled upon the discovery in a different manner; but, at any rate, vulcanised india-rubber was the creation of an accident. A Limerick tobacconist, looking dolefully at his poor neighbours groping among the smouldering ruins of his burned out shop, noticed that some of them, after trying the contents of certain canisters, carefully loaded their waistcoat pockets from them. He followed suit, and found the snuff had come out of the fiery ordeal very much improved in pungency and aroma. Like a wise man, he said nothing, but took another place, set up a lot of ovens, and before long, Black Yard Snuff—otherwise 'Irish Blackguard'—was all the rage with lovers of nasal titillation; and in a few years Lundyfoot was a rich man, owing to the accident he thought had ruined him. A would-be alchemist, seeking to discover what mixture of earths would make the strongest crucibles, one day found he had made porcelain. Instead of transmuting metals, as he had fondly hoped to do, Bottger transmuted himself; 'as if he had been touched with a conjurer's wand, he was on a sudden transformed from an alchemist into a potter.'

Cornelius Drebbel placed in his window some extract of cochineal with which he intended to fill a thermometer; into this some aqua-regia dropped from a broken phial standing just above it, and Drebbel's purple liquid was converted into a beautiful scarlet one. How this came to pass puzzled him not a little, but he ascertained that the aqua-regia had dissolved some of the tin of the window frame on its way to the cochineal. Telling this to his son-in-law, Kuffelar, a dyer at Leyden, the latter turned the information to such good account, that 'Kuffelar's Colour,' as it was called, proved a little gold mine to its godfather. Beckmann says: 'Through the means of Colbert, one of the Gobelins learned the process used for preparing the German scarlet dye soon rose into so great repute, that the populace imagined that Gobelin had acquired his art from the devil'—all because Drebbel chose to make use of a broken bottle. Mrs. East, the wife of an English paper-maker, is said to have been the first producer of blue-tinted writing-paper. Going among the vats while the workmen were away for their dinner-hour, she let a blue bag fall into one of them, and horrified at the mischief she had done, said not a word about the matter. The spoiled paper was hidden away in his warehouse by the angry papermaker for four years; then he sent it to his London agent to be sold for what it would fetch. The novelty was admired, and the agent not only sold the whole stock of blue paper at a high price, but asked for more. Then Mrs. East unbosomed herself, claiming a new cloak as the reward of her fortunate carelessness; and her husband was enabled for a while to reap a rich harvest, until the demand became so great that other makers devised means for the same end, and manufactured blue paper as a matter of course. Even those now necessary utilities, envelopes, originated accidentally. A Brighton stationer took a fancy for dressing his window with piles of writing-paper, rising gradually from the largest to the smallest size in use, and to finish his pyramids off nicely, he cut cards to bring them to a point. Taking these cards for diminutive note-paper, lady customers were continually wanting some of 'that dear little paper,' and the stationer found it advantageous to cut some paper to the desired pattern. But then there was no space for addressing the notelets when they were folded; and after much cogitation, he invented the envelope, which he cut with the aid of metal plates made for the purpose. The sale increased so rapidly that he has unable to produce his envelopes fast enough, so he commissioned a dozen houses to make them for him, and thus set going an important branch of the manufacturing stationery trade.

At the time of the last war between England and France, a brig commanded by an American was captured off San Domingo by *Sparrow* cutter, under the belief she was sailing under false colours, or at any rate carried enemy's goods. The Admiralty Court at Port Royal found the ship's papers perfectly correct; and as the captain swore hard and fast to her American nationality, the court decided in his favour. The Yankee immediately commenced proceedings against the *Sparrow*'s commander, Lieutenant Wylie, for the illegal capture. While the case was pending, a small tender in charge of Midshipman Felton entered the port, and the young officer, being a friend of Wylie's, went on board the *Sparrow*, and was not long before he became acquainted with the latter's misfortune, and most unexpectedly delighted him by declaring the brig was a lawful prize, and the proof forthcoming. It appeared that the tender, cruising near the spot where the *Sparrow*'s chase began, sighted a shark, which was upon deck in very short time. Hearing the men employed cutting the monster up cry out: 'Stand by to receive letters, boys; the postman's come on board: Mr. Felton went to see what it meant, and received a bundle of papers just taken from the shark's maw. Upon examination, these turned out to be the genuine papers of the brig, thrown overboard when capture was imminent; and they proved beyond any doubt that her cargo was French. The friends hastened to Kingston; but the news had travelled on before them, and the American skipper had disappeared, leaving his ship to be condemned, and Lieutenant Wylie to be made richer by three thousand pounds. Wylie and his crew were not only the ones destined to profit by the happily timed catch. In consequence of information derived from the strangely recovered papers, the captain of the *Trent* frigate was instructed to look out for a certain brig, engaged in the same risky business, having one Pearl Darkey for its master. Before many days had passed the *Trent* fell in with a vessel answering the description given, and Captain Otway ordered her to heave to. As soon as the American skipper appeared on the frigate's quarter-deck, Captain Otway accosted him with: 'Glad to see you, Mr. Pearl Darkey; you are the very man I have been looking for. I know all about you, and am going to send you to Port Royal.' Taken aback by the unexpected recognition, Mr. Pearl Darkey, for it was he, did not deny his identity, or demur to visiting Port Royal, where his ship and his cargo were adjudged a lawful prize to the *Trent*.

A poor clergyman, proud as he was poor, was part owner of a barren piece of land for which a nobleman was in treaty. The latter had agreed to pay the clergyman a small sum to relinquish his rights, but failing to keep an appointment to settle the affair, Mr. Hughes went away in a huff, and refused to have any further communication with the unpunctual lord. A rich vein of copper afterwards came to light on the very property, and the clergyman eventually drew more than fifty thousand a year from the land he had so nearly given up. Mr. Coutts was indebted for his success as a banker to it coming accidentally to his ears, just soon after he began business, that a certain London bank had refused a noble customer the loan of ten thousand pounds. Mr. Coutts immediately wrote to the nobleman, asking him to favour him with a call, and when he called, offered to lend him the desired sum.

'But I can give you no security,' said the peer.

'Your lordship's note of hand will suffice, was the response. The offer was closed with; and the borrower departing with five thousand pounds, left the rest upon deposit. The story soon got about, and brought great aristocratic customers. Then it reached the king's ear. His Majesty desired to see such a liberal banker, and was so delighted with his conversation, that he ordered his account to be transferred to Coutt's bank: the royal example had plenty of imitators, and the foundation of the great banker's fortune was laid.

Happy accidents have so often happened, that it would require a volume to do full justice to the subject. Ere we part with it, we must cite one more illustration—that of the man aiming stone at a dog, and missing the animal, to hit and kill his mother-in-law: this a famous French writer evidently considered the happiest accident upon record, for he asks confidently if the lucky stone-thrower had not reason to say with Menander:

By this I see,
Fortune does better aim than we!

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"ADMIRAL ROUS ON THE TURF."

TO THE [illegible]

Sir,—It is with [illegible] ject, interesting [illegible] it is impossible [illegible] vince the Admi[illegible]

He says "Barb" and "Arab" mean the same thing, and so, I apprehend, so far as [illegible] ways will.

He is the Ofellus of the Turf:

"*Nauticus, atque [illegible]*
"A fine old tar from whom surprises [illegible]
"Who deals in another wit, and rules of thumb."

It is not, then, with the stores of information that I would quarrel, but with the conclusions that he draws from them, and the summary fashion after which he disposes of difficulties which appear very grave to others who, like himself, have for many years studied the questions of which he considers himself lord of the Manor.

I shall confine this letter almost entirely to considering whether the Barb and the Arab do, in fact, mean one and the same thing. In my first letter I met this assertion with a broad denial; and I shall now give some of the reasons which have led me to that conclusion, to which I must still adhere in spite of all the prestige and authority of Abd-el-Kader. In fact, I cannot accept Abd-el-Kader's assertions as conclusive where I can show that they are not corroborated by other testimony; nay, more, where the balance of history and unexceptionable evidence is clearly against them.

It seems to me that the Emir's account of the Barb being in fact, pure-bred Arabs (see his memorandum addressed to General Daumas in reply to the latter's inquiries) is much upon a par with the Nejdean tradition of Solomon's horse. Palgrave, the latest writer on the subject, who travelled through the Nejed in 1862, considers "the greater part of these pedigrees, and still more the antiquity of their origin, as comparatively recent inventions, got up for the market of Bedouins—*i. e.*, Arabs of the Desert—and townsmen." He adds that one of the grooms attached to the stud of Feyaul, Sultan of Riad, then chief of the Wahabees, who ruled over the whole of the interior of Arabia from Djowf to Hasa, on the Persian Gulf, and consequently possessed the whole of the Nejed, remarked to him "that Solomon was more likely to have taken horses from us than we from him"—a criticism worthy of a Yorkshireman; but Abd-el-Kader deals with this tradition as positively historical, and in some measure founds his theory upon it.

Palgrave says, moreover:—

"I found at Hayel and in Djobel Shomer good examples of what is commonly called the Arab horse; these are for the most part the produce of a mare from the neighbourhood and a Nejdean horse, sometimes the reverse, but never, it would seem, through Nejdee on both sides. With all their excellencies, these horses are less symmetrically elegant; their height, too, is much more varied: some of them attain 16 hands, and some are down to 14. From these, purchases are made every now and then by European princes, peers, and commoners, often at astounding prices."

Here I may mention that Burckhardt, who wrote in 1829, says that there are mares in the stud of Saoud, then ruler of the Nejed, for which he had given as much as £650. Palgrave continues:—

"The genuine Nejdean breed—*i. e.*, thoroughbred Arab (sire and dam)—is never sold; and when he asked how one could be acquired, they answered him, by war, by legacy, or by free gift. In this last manner there is a possibility of an isolated specimen leaving the Nejed, but even that is seldom and when policy requires a present to Egypt, Persia, or Constantinople, mares are never sent, and the poorest stallions (though deserving elsewhere to pass for real beauties) are picked out for the purpose." (p. 309)

How then are we to suppose that the horses of Zâb (formerly Numidia), of which Abd-el-Kader speaks, are to be reckoned Arabs of pure family—*i.e.*, thoroughbred, both by the side of sire and dam—when it has from time immemorial been the rule of the Nejed (the only district where they exist) never to let a mare go out of the country?

Palgrave goes on to state that "the total of the Nejdean census of horses would not sum up 5,000;" and says, moreover, "that the number of horses in an army is perfectly inconsiderable when compared with that of camel riders; and that in Nejed horses are never used excepting in war or parade."

Burckhardt abundantly confirms this statement, and adds some very interesting particulars. He says (p. 247, *Bedouins and Wahabees*):—

"The Aeneze tribes on the frontiers of Syria have from eight to ten thousand horses; the roving tribes in that neighbourhood probably half as many. To the single tribe of Montefyk, in the Desert, watered by the Euphrates, between Bagdad and Basrah, we may assign 8,000; and the tribes of Dhofyr and Beni Shammar are proportionably rich in those noble quadrupeds; while the province of Nedjed, Djebel Shomer, and Kasym (that is, from the Persian Gulf as far as Medinah) do not possess 10,000."

He then affirms "that the aggregate number of horses in the whole of Arabia, from the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, does not exceed 50,000." He states in another place (p. 246) "that out of the united armies of all the Wahabee chiefs who attacked Mahomet Ali in 1859 at Byssel, consisting of 25,000 men, there were but 500 horsemen, mostly belonging to the Nejed and the followers of Feysul, one of Saoud's sons," who, at the date of Palgrave's visit, was Sultan of Riad (the capital of Nejed) and the whole Wahabee country. He states, too, emphatically, that "it is a general, but erroneous, opinion that Arabia is very rich in horses" (p. 246). Now, these statements are amply confirmed by history.

When Mahomet fought his second battle, that of Ohod, with his old enemies from Mecca, his brethren of the tribe of Koreish, he had but 1,000 men, out of which but two were horsemen; his opponents had 3,000 men, out of which 200 were horsemen. (Washington Irving's *Life of Mahomet*.)

This historical fact amply bears out both Burckhardt and Palgrave's statements; and it is worthy of observation that, although it may sound to the ears of Arab breeders a fine thing to date their thoroughbred ones back to Rabda, Noama, Wajza, Sabha, and Heyma, the five mares of the Prophet (from which, according to their account, spring the five thoroughbred Nedjdean families of horses—viz., the Taneyse, Manekye, Kobeyl, Sachlawye, and Djulfe), Mahomet himself usually rode upon a mule, or the camel El Karwa, whose name has come down to us by the direct track of history, whereas the names of the mares exist but in Arabian tradition.

Abd-el-Kader, according to Admiral Rous's statement (but it is not mentioned in his report to General Daumas), says—"The great event which filled Arabia with Arab horses was the invasion of Sidi Okba." Now, Sidi Okba (as Abd-el-Kader calls him) is the Achbah Ibn Nafe el Fehri of history, and he, we know, was despatched by the Caliph Moawiyah (the sixth successor of Mahomet) from Damascus with 10,000 horse to follow up the conquest of Africa begun by Abd-allah Ibn Saâd. He therefore took with him twice as many horses as the whole census of the Nedjed amounted to in 1862. Moreover, he started from Damascus, which lies at the head of Mesopotamia, the district where Burckhardt assures us the tribes most rich in horses (and these not true Arabs, but Arab cock-tails as we may call them) are to be found. It was not thoroughbred Arabs, then, but Mesopotamians, Persians, Syriane, and cock-tails of all sorts that finished by pushing their invasion as far as Zâb—*i. e.*, Algeria, or ancient Numidia. Moreover, Sidi Okba came to signal grief, for he was eventually utterly discomfited and slain by Aben Cahina, a native Kabaile chief, near a place called Jehuda, when his whole army was destroyed, and what belonged to them confiscated for the benefit of the conquerors.

Are we to suppose, then, that this was the chosen moment, when everything was confusion, for establishing the pure Arabian breed in North Africa, keeping up the niceties of its breeding, and dating from that special departure the moment from which the native horse of Numidia (the Barb) lost his individuality, and became one and the same with the Arab? It requires no special scepticism to answer "No!"

But Abd-el-Kader, in his report to General Daumas, says, further, "that there were invasions of Africa by certain Arab tribes before the birth of Islamism," and hints "that they then brought Arab horses with them, which gives an earlier claim to the Barb to be considered of pure Arabian blood." This appears to me to be proving too much, and, in fact, begging the question.

Now, all that I think can be safely predicated amounts to this—that a stream of fresh Arabian blood was (possibly through many ages; certainly since the end of the seventh century A. C.) flowing into North Africa, with which the native horse or Barb was crossed, and probably much improved; but this neither justifies Abd-el-Kader nor Admiral Rous in making the declaration that the Barb and Arab are one and the same race, as both confidently assert.

That General Daumas had grave doubts on the subject, or, indeed, was of opinion that the Barb and Arab were of different races, sufficiently appears from Abd-el-Kader's own statement—"You say that you are told that the horses of Algeria are not Arabian, but Berberein—*i. e.*, Barbe." To this Abd-el-Kader replies in a style that reminds one strongly of Admiral Rous—"This opinion recoils upon its holders; the Berbers are genuine Arabs." Compare that with Admiral Rous's dictum in his second letter—"Place's White Turk and other nominal Turkish stallions were pure Arabs." Indeed, were they? Show that, if you please, Admiral, but pray do not take it for granted. For my part, I think I have succeeded in demolishing both your and Abd-el-Kader's proposition that "Barb and Arab are convertible terms," and a little later I hope to dispose of your theory about Turks being "pure Arabs." Abd-el-Kader, not content with enforcing his favourite notion about the horse, goes still further in order to support it; and I own astonishes me not a little, for he makes the Berbers themselves Arabs. "Doubt there is none," says he, "that the Arabian horse came with his Arabian rider." Now, as the Emir insists upon it that Arabs and Barbs mean precisely the same thing in horseflesh, he will have to contend that their riders were the same too; but if this be so, what is to become of Jugurtha and his cavaliers, a great man of whom most of us have heard as much, if not more, than of the Emir himself?

However, seeing the absurdity of this sweeping proposition, the Emir is obliged to qualify it by admitting "that

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